

danska fyndet är från 1926 (Jørum & Mahler 1985). Trots att inga skånska fynd kunnat beläggas före 1969, anser jag det sannolikare att arten varit förbisedd än att den är nyinvandrad till Sverige.

Mitt varmaste tack till Göran Andersson, Göteborg, för lån av material, till Mikael Sörensson, Lund, för hjälp med genitalpreparering av museimaterial; och till Per Lindskog, Stockholm, för hjälp med fotografering.

### Litteratur

- Jørum, P. & Mahler, V. 1985. *Asaphidion curtum* (Heyden, 1870) – en ny dansk lobebille (Coleoptera, Carabidae). – Ent. Meddr 53: 46–48.
- Lindroth, C. H. 1985. The Carabidae (Coleoptera) of Fennoscandia and Denmark. – Fauna ent. scand. 15(1): 1–225.

Schweiger, H. 1975. Neue Asaphidion-formen aus der gewandtschaft des flavipes L. (Col. Carabidae). – Kol. Rundschau 52: 105–111.

### Summary

*Asaphidion curtum* (Heyden) is reported for the first time from Sweden. In 1990 and 1991, the species was taken in numbers on four different localities in southwestern Scania (southernmost Sweden), and two further localities were added by revising older material. *A. curtum* is obviously not rare in this area, but has probably been overlooked by collectors due to its superficial resemblance to *A. flavipes* (L.).

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## The male of *Aclista prudens* (Hymenoptera, Diapriidae), with the first record from Denmark

[Beskrivning av hanen av *Aclista prudens* (Hymenoptera, Diapriidae), med det första fyndet i Danmark]

PETER NEERUP BUHL

The large genus of parasitic wasps *Aclista* s.l. is in Denmark and Scandinavia represented by ca 35 species. Many of them were described on the basis of a very few specimens and frequently only one sex is known, mostly the female. This, in addition to a pronounced intraspecific morphological variation, causes doubt on the delimitation of many species. Thus, as the collections of these animals are also rather few in number, there are good opportunities to supplement the descriptions although caution is needed. Even the most skilled authors regularly confuse already described species and thereby create synonymies which can only be corrected by comparisons with the types. Only when it concerns very characteristic animals one can reach a sufficient degree of certainty without comparing with the types.

Such an animal is *Aclista prudens* Nixon, 1957, which is easily recognized by the transversely keeled clypeus. There has hitherto been published only a few findings of the species: 1 ♀ from Ger-

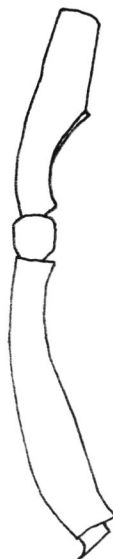


Fig. 1. *Aclista prudens* Nixon, ♂, antennal segments 1–3.

many and 3 ♀ from Sweden (Nixon 1957). In Denmark, I have now swept two additional specimens in shadowy vegetation in a wood: One female and the hitherto unknown male. The female agrees well with Nixon's description and figures except for the colour, which is apparently somewhat darker as the large tergite is dark brown with only the hind margin slightly reddish-brown. Antennal segments 1–3 are brownish-yellow; the legs are dirty yellow. Length 3.8 mm.

### Description of male

As female apart from sexual characters of antenna and gaster. Antennal segment 1 about 4.5 times longer than proximally wide; segment 2 about as long as wide; segment 3 about 3.5 times longer than width at apical end of keel, which is situated a little beyond middle of segment (Fig. 1); segment 4 3.5 times longer than wide; segment 13 2.5 times, the apical segment 4 times as long as wide. Gaster less pointed apically and lighter than in female. Seventh tergite brownish-yellow. Length 3.4 mm.

**Material:** Denmark. NEZ, Færgelund 22.VIII.1986, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Leg. and coll. P. N. Buhl, Skibby.

Nixon's (1957:81) key to males can be adapted to this species by substituting couplet 15 with the following text:

- 15 Clypeus transversely keeled across middle so that in profile it appears sharply angled and composed of two planes; frontal prominence without trace of emargination ..... 15a
- Clypeus with at most a feeble indication of such keel; frontal prominence with shallow emargination ..... 16
- 15a Predominantly pale brownish species with gaster beyond petiole almost yellow over most of its medial surface; petiole about 4 times longer than its middle width; emargination of flagellum 1 long, shallow, keel covering almost three-fourths of length of segment; space between antennal sockets slightly raised along middle to form blunt longitudinal keel (×40) ..... *pallida* (Thomson)
- Predominantly dark brownish species; petiole hardly 3 times longer than its middle width; emargination of flagellum 1 shorter, keel covering about half length of segment; space between antennal sockets without blunt longitudinal keel ..... *prudens* Nixon

### References

- Nixon, G. E. J. 1957. Hymenoptera Proctotrupoidea Diapriidae subfamily Belytinae. — Handbk Ident. Br. Insects VIII 3(dii). London. 107 p.
- P. N. Buhl, *Marbaek-Parken 32, DK-4050 Skibby, Denmark.*

## Två tjocka böcker om knott

Crosskey, R. W. 1990. *The Natural History of Blackflies*. John Wiley & Sons Ltd., 711 sid. ISBN 0-471-92755-4. Pris £ 80.00.

Under 1980-talet kom två större volymer om knottens biologi, nämligen: "Blackflies. The future for biological methods in integrated control" (M. Laird red.), 1981, Academic Press, London och "Black Flies: Ecology, Population Management, and Annotated World List" (K. C. Kim. & R. W. Merritt, red.), 1987, Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, USA. Den senare av dessa båda kan avgjort betraktas som en milstolpe, där utomordentliga framställningar av flera spännande forskningsfält redovisas. Men hur förhåller sig då Crosskeys nyutkomna bok till dessa tidigare arbeten, med andra ord fyller boken något behov? Ja, det finns uppenbara fördelar med ett samlat

grepp från en författare. Det medger en helhetssyn som saknas i samlingsverk. Ingen torde heller vara bättre skickad idag att skriva en översikt av knottens biologi än Crosskey. Tveklöst kan dock inte samma djup uppnås, som när specialister i Kim & Merritt elegant behandlar knottlarvernas födostrategier (Currie och Craig), de hydrodynamiska mysterierna (Craig och Galloway) och sjöutflödet som knott habitat (Wotton). Av dessa skäl behövs böcker av båda slagen helt enkelt därför att de kompletterar varandra.

Boken inleds med ett originellt kapitel som en tänkt journalist eller liknande skulle kunna använda sig av för att snabbt kunna ta reda på fakta om den grundläggande biologin hos knott. Därefter följer ett fylligt och spännande historiskt avsnitt som avhandlar bl a hur tidiga upptäcksresanden fick utstå knottens terror i bl a Amazonas,